## **CLAIMS**

What is claimed is:

- 1. An organophotoreceptor comprising:
- a) an electrically conductive substrate; and
- b) a photoconductive element comprising a charge generation compound and a salt of an electron transport compound, wherein the photoconductive element is on the electrically conductive substrate.
- 10 2. An organophotoreceptor according to claim 1 wherein the photoconductive element further comprises a charge transport compound.
  - 3. An organophotoreceptor according to claim 1 wherein the charge transport compound comprises a stilbenyl group.
  - 4. An organophotoreceptor according to claim 1 wherein the photoconductive element comprises a photoconductive layer comprising the charge generation compound and an overcoat layer comprising a first binder and the salt of the electron transport compound.
  - 5. An organophotoreceptor according to claim 4 wherein the photoconductive layer further comprises at least an electron transport compound.
- 6. An organophotoreceptor according to claim 4 wherein the first binder is a 25 water-based polymeric binder.
  - 7. An organophotoreceptor according to claim 4 wherein the amount of the salt in the overcoat layer is between 1% and 50% by weight.
- 30 8. An organophotoreceptor according to claim 4 wherein the amount of the salt in the overcoat layer is between 5% and 25% by weight.

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9. An organophotoreceptor according to claim 1 wherein the salt comprises an anion of formula

NC CN NC CN NO<sub>2</sub> NO<sub>2</sub> NO<sub>2</sub> NO<sub>2</sub> 
$$O_2$$
, or  $O_2$   $O_2$   $O_3$   $O_2$   $O_2$   $O_3$   $O_2$   $O_3$   $O_4$   $O_2$   $O_4$   $O_5$   $O_5$ 

- 5 10. An organophotoreceptor according to claim 1 wherein the photoconductive element further comprises a second binder.
  - 11. An organophotoreceptor according to claim 1 further comprising a sublayer located between the electrically conductive substrate and the photoconductive element.
  - 12. An organophotoreceptor according to claim 1 further comprising a barrier layer located between the overcoat layer and the photoconductive element.
    - 13. An electrophotographic imaging apparatus comprising:
    - (a) a light imaging component; and

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- (b) an organophotoreceptor oriented to receive light from the light imaging component, the organophotoreceptor comprising an electrically conductive substrate and a photoconductive element comprising at least a charge generation compound and a salt of an electron transport compound, wherein the photoconductive layer is on the electrically conductive substrate.
- 14. An electrophotographic imaging apparatus according to claim 13 wherein the photoconductive element further comprises at least an electron transport compound.
- 25 15. An electrophotographic imaging apparatus according to claim 13 wherein the photoconductive element comprises an photoconductive layer comprising the charge generation compound, and an overcoat layer comprising a first binder and the salt of the electron transport compound, wherein the overcoat layer is on the photoconductive layer

- 16. An electrophotographic imaging apparatus according to claim 15 wherein the first binder is a water-based polymeric binder.
- 17. An electrophotographic imaging apparatus according to claim 15 wherein the amount of the salt in the overcoat layer is between 1% and 50% by weight.
- 18. An electrophotographic imaging apparatus according to claim 13 wherein the salt comprises an anion of the following formula:

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- 19. An electrophotographic imaging apparatus according to claim 13 wherein the photoconductive element further comprises a second binder.
- 20. An electrophotographic imaging process comprising:
  - (a) applying an electrical charge to a surface of an organophotoreceptor comprising an electrically conductive substrate and a photoconductive element comprising a charge generation compound and a salt of an electron transport compound, wherein the photoconductive element is on the electrically conductive substrate;
- 20 (b) imagewise exposing the surface of the organophotoreceptor to radiation to dissipate charge in selected areas and thereby form a pattern of charged and uncharged areas on the surface;
  - (c) contacting the surface with a toner to create a toned image; and
  - (d) transferring the toned image to a substrate.

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21. An electrophotographic imaging process according to claim 20 wherein the photoconductive layer further comprises an electron transport compound.

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- 22. An electrophotographic imaging process according to claim 20 wherein the photoconductive element further comprises a charge transport compound.
- 23. An electrophotographic imaging process according to claim 20 wherein the photoconductive element comprises a photoconductor layer comprising the charge generation compound and an overcoat layer comprising a first binder and the salt of the electron transport compound, wherein the overcoat layer is on the photoconductive layer.
- 24. An electrophotographic imaging process according to claim 23 wherein the first binder is a water-based polymeric binder.
  - 25. An electrophotographic imaging process according to claim 24 wherein the amount of the salt in the overcoat layer is between 1% and 50% by weight.
- 15 26. An electrophotographic imaging process according to claim 20 wherein the salt comprises an anion of formula

$$NC$$
  $CN$   $NC$   $CN$   $NO_2$   $NO_2$ 

27. An electrophotographic imaging process according to claim 20 wherein the photoconductive element further comprises a second binder.